

[No. 22.] AN ACT  
Supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the creation and regulation of Incorporated Companies in the State of Ohio," passed May 1, 1852.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in case of accident or unforeseen circumstances, any incorporated Railroad or Plank Road Company shall be unable to complete its road within the time limited by its charter, and there shall not be time sufficient remaining to give thirty days notice of the filing of the petition, as required in the twenty-sixth section of the act to which this act is supplementary, or if no regular term of the court of common Pleas shall be held in the county where the principal office of such company is kept, before the expiration of the time so limited, for the completion of the improvement, it shall be lawful for the Judge of said court, in vacation, on the petition of such company, to extend the time for the completion thereof, to the next regular term of said court. The allowance to said Judge shall be endorsed on the back of said petition, which shall be forthwith filed in the clerk's office of said court of common Pleas, and notice thereof shall be given as required in the twenty-sixth section of the act to which this act is supplementary, and the court of common Pleas, at the next regular term thereof, upon proof of the due publication of notice, and on the petition of said company, shall extend the time for the completion of the improvement to such period as may appear to such court just and reasonable.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.  
January 27, 1852.

[No. 23.] AN ACT  
Supplementary to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person who may be imprisoned under any process issued from any of the courts of this State, for the collection of any fine or penalty imposed by virtue of any law of this State, or for the punishment of any offense, shall be entitled to all the benefit of the act entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," and of any law supplementary thereto, in the same manner as though the amount of said fine, penalty or costs had been recovered against such person in any civil action, provided that the judgment or verdict shall not be vitiated to the benefit of this act until the expiration of sixty days imprisonment on such judgment, unless the court rendering the same, or any Judge sitting thereat in vacation, shall otherwise direct.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.  
February 1, 1853.

[No. 24.] AN ACT  
To fix and provide for holding the terms of the court of common Pleas in the several counties of the Third Judicial District of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the terms of the Court of Common Pleas shall be held in the several counties in the Third Judicial District as follows:

FIRST SUBDIVISION.

Sec. 2. In the county of Hamilton, on the first day of March, the sixth day of June, and the thirty-first day of October.

In the county of Marion, on the eighth day of March, the thirteenth day of June, and on the twelfth day of November.

In the county of Union, on the twenty-first day of March, the twenty-third day of June, and on the twenty-first day of November.

In the county of Adams, on the fourth day of April, the first day of August, and on the fifth day of December.

In the county of Shelby, on the eighteenth day of April, the fifth day of July, and on the third day of October.

In the county of Angelle, on the second day of May, the eleventh day of July, and on the twentieth day of October.

In the county of Allen, on the ninth day of May, and on the twenty-fourth day of November.

SECOND SUBDIVISION.

Sec. 3. In the county of Putnam, on the twenty-second day of March, and the twenty-seventh day of September.

In the county of Deane, on the fourth day of April, and the twenty-fourth day of October.

In the county of Van Wert, on the third day of April, and the fourteenth day of November.

In the county of Mercer, on the ninth day of May, and the second day of December.

In the county of Henry, on the twenty-third day of May, and the twelfth day of October.

In the county of Adams, on the twentieth day of June, and the twenty-second day of November.

THIRD SUBDIVISION.

Sec. 4. In the county of Wood, on the twenty-eighth day of February, the first day of June, and the twenty-sixth day of September.

In the county of Hancock, on the seventh day of March, the twentieth day of June, and the third day of October.

In the county of Crawford, on the twenty-first day of March, the fifth day of July, and the seventh day of October.

In the county of Seneca, on the eleventh day of April, the twelfth day of July, and the thirty-first day of October.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.  
February 5, 1853.

[No. 25.] AN ACT  
To fix and provide for holding the terms of the court of common Pleas in the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the terms of the Court of Common Pleas shall be held in the several counties of the Sixth Judicial District as follows:

FIRST SUBDIVISION.

In the county of Delaware, on the last Monday of February, the first Monday of May, and the second Monday of September.

In the county of Licking, on the second Monday of April, the third Monday of August, and the fifth Monday of October.

In the county of Knox, on the fourth Monday of March, the fifth Monday of August, and the third Monday of November.

SECOND SUBDIVISION.

In the county of Morrow, on the third Monday of February, the first Monday of May, and the fourth Monday of September.

In the county of Ashtabula, on the first Monday of March, the fifth Monday of August, and the first Monday of November.

In the county of Cuyahoga, on the fourth Monday of March, the second Monday of September, and the fourth Monday of November.

THIRD SUBDIVISION.

In the county of Jackson, on the first Tuesday of March, the fifth Tuesday of August, and the first Tuesday of November.

In the county of Lucas, on the second Monday of March, the second Monday of September, and the second Monday of November.

In the county of Wayne, on the fourth Monday of March, the fourth Monday of September, and the fourth Monday of November.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.  
February 5, 1853.

[No. 26.] AN ACT  
To repeal the thirty-ninth section of the act entitled "An act to amend the act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed May 1, 1852.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the thirty-ninth section of the act entitled "An act to amend the act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed May 1, 1852, which reads as follows: "That no act shall be taken to enforce in force until after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.  
February 7, 1853.

They have compared the foregoing with the original copy, and find the same correct.

At the Zanesville editorial Banquet, R. H. Thompson, of Columbus, offered the following sentiment:

Editors—Men who are deserving of better remuneration for their services than any other class of individuals on God's footstool. They toil longer, receive less pay, get cursed more, and have fewer of the good things of life, than any other set of mortals.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.—The Virginians profess to have a great horror of under-

ground Railroads, but we are it stated that the Parkersburg road has twenty-three tunnels. There is nothing equal to that between the Ohio river and Canada.—*Maricotta Intel.*

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF  
MR. CLEMENS, OF ALA.  
In the U. S. Senate Feb. 7, 1853.

I said, Mr. President, in the outset that we were approaching a period of trial and of danger—but that danger does not threaten us from abroad. In that quarter the skies are clear and bright. It is at home that the symptoms of an approaching hurricane are manifest. These symptoms are everywhere about us and around us. They may be found in the restless and disturbed state of the public mind, in the speeches of dinner orators, dignifying war with the name of "progress," and clothing wholesale robbery with the mantle of patriotism. They might have been seen in the frenzied enthusiasm which followed the footsteps of that sturdy beggar, Louis Kossuth, in the wild and reckless attempts of American citizens to take possession of the Island of Cuba. Sir, I deplore their fate as much as any man can, and condemn as strongly the cruel and barbarous conduct of the Spanish Governor. I but refer to them as evidence of a state of things to which all eyes ought to be directed. And last, sir, though not least, the signs of this danger may be found in the ill-regulated, but fierce and strenuous efforts of "Young America" to bring about a war with anybody or upon any pretext.

All these things indicate that a spirit of change is abroad in the land. I may be told that word is written on every earthly thing. Perhaps it may be so; but justice, honor, mercy, are the children of God, and know no change. In the sublime morality of the Christian's creed we may find a guide for our footsteps which cannot lead to error: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." It is not in the book of revelation that we are taught to covet the goods of our neighbors. It is not there we are encouraged to indulge a lawless spirit of war and conquest. We do not learn from thence the duty of progressing backward from a peaceful age to a period of barbarism, when the strong hand was the only law, and the steel blade the only arbiter of disputed questions.

Sir, I have heard much of this thing called progress. In the eyes of some gentlemen, it covers all defects, and makes atonement for every error. I am not its enemy, but I wish to know exactly what it means, and in what direction I am to progress. If it means that the glorious spirit which sweeps abroad upon the wings of peace, shedding life, and light, and happiness, on the land and on the sea, which sends the missionary among the heathen, and gathers the infidel and the unbeliever beneath the gospel's ample shield, which doubles the productions of earth, and lays bare the treasures of ocean, which plants the church of God in the wilderness of the West, and sustains the Sabbath left for the hour of the penitential, which carries literature and science to the log-cabin of the pioneer, and connects every part of this wide Republic by links so strong, as close that the traveler feels every spot he treads is home, and every hand he grasps a brother's hand,—if this be the progress which is meant, most gladly do I enlist under its banner.

But, sir, I am not permitted so to understand it. I understand progress, as interpreted by modern politicians, to be quite a different thing. The first lesson they inculcate is a sort of general defiance to all mankind, an imitation of the worst practice of old chivalry—the practice of hanging a glove in some public place as a challenge to every passer-by to engage in mortal combat—no practice, in no degree based upon wrongs to be redressed, or injuries to be avenged, but upon a pure, unmitigated love of blood and strife. They have borrowed also from the crusades another vicious and indefensible habit—that of impoverishing themselves at home to raise the means of transportation to other lands to erect altars and incense principles by the edge of the sword. They propose to grasp the territory of an old and faithfully, not only without the shadow of a claim, but without even the robber's plea of necessity—to hush the busy hum of commerce—to withdraw the artisan from his workshop, the laborer from his field, the man of science and the man of letters from their high pursuits—to convert the whole land into one vast camp, and impress upon the people the wild and fierce character of the followers of King Clovis.

Sir, I wish to indulge in no exaggerated statements, but let us, in the cant phraseology of the day, "re-establish a foreign policy." Let us set about convincing the world that we are indeed "a power upon earth." Let us Mexican of Cuba, England of Canada, and Spain of her remaining possessions, and this continent will be too small a theatre upon which to enact the bloody drama of a moribund empire. Like the prophet of the East, who carried the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other, American armies will be sent forth to proclaim freedom to the serf; but if he happens to love the land in which he was born, and exhibits some manly attachment to the institutions with which he is familiar, his own life and blood will saturate the soil, and his wife and children be driven forth as homeless wanderers, in proof of our tender consideration for the rights of humanity. Sir, this is a species of progress with which Satan himself might fall in love.

Mr. President, there are in this connection still other lights in which the question before us may be presented. Look at America as she now is, prosperous in all things, splendid, magnificent, rich in her agriculture, rich in her commerce, rich in arts and sciences, rich in learning, rich in individual freedom, rich still in the proud prerogative of bending the knee to none but the God who made us, and of worshipping even in His temples according to the forms which conscience, not the law, has prescribed. Gaze upon that picture until your soul has drunk in all its beauty, all its glory, and then let me point for you that which is offered as a substitute. Look upon a land where war has become a passion, and blood a welcome visitor; where every avenue to genius is closed save that which leads through a field of strife; where the widow and the orphan mingle unavailing tears for the husband and the father; where literature has become a mockery and religion a reproach; upon a people, strong indeed, but terrible in their strength, with the tiger's outward beauty and the tiger's inward fierceness; upon a people correctly described by the poet when he said—

"Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires,  
And unwarlike morality expires,  
Nor public flame, nor private, dares to shine,  
Nor human spark is left, nor glows divine.  
Lo! thy dread empire, chaos, is restored,  
Light dies before thy uncreating word;

Thy hand, great Anarch, lets the curtain fall,  
And universal darkness buries all."

Let no one tell me that these are imaginary dangers. At the commencement of the French Revolution, if any one predicted the excesses to which it gave birth, he would have been regarded as a madman. What security have we against the occurrence of similar? We are human, as they were. Our law of being is the same; and if we once depart from the plain path of prudence and of rectitude, no human wisdom can foresee the result.

The present acquisition of Cuba, in my opinion, in any way, is of questionable propriety; but if it is come to us as the result of war and violence, instead of a blessing it will prove a deadly ill. When Caracacus was carried to Rome, to grace the triumph of his conqueror, he gazed with wonder and awe upon the splendor and magnificence with which he was surrounded. Then, turning to the Emperor, he expressed his simple wonder that one so rich, so powerful, so blessed with the possession of everything that earth could bestow, should have envied him his humble cottage home in the forests of Britain. With what force, with what property, might not Old Spain address to us a similar appeal? Possessed of a territory extending almost from the Northern ocean to the region of the tropics, embracing every variety of soil, climate, and production, why should we envy Spain the last little island of her once mighty dominions? We do not need it for agriculture; we do not need it for purposes of national defense.

The assertion that Cuba commands the Gulf trade is a fallacy which it requires a very slight examination to dispel. Tortugas and Key West command the Gulf trade, and not only that, but they command Cuba itself. Many points properly fortified, a hostile fleet in the harbors of Cuba would be powerless for mischief. This fact has long been familiar to English statesmen; and on that account the cession of Florida to the United States was made the subject of excited debate in the Parliament of Britain. Spain was greatly censured for making the cession while she professed to be an ally of England; and the conduct of the Ministry in permitting it to be done was unadvised upon its terms equally severe. Nor are we without authority from our own officers. Commodore Rodgers, Perry, and Tattnall, have all made reports showing the immense importance of these points, and their absolute command of the Gulf trade. Commodore Porter repeatedly expressed like opinions, based upon practical experience while he was in command of the Mexican fleet. General Totten has submitted to the War Department an elaborate report to the same effect; and Lieutenant May, in one of the ablest papers written by him, shows conclusively that no vessel under canvas can leave the Gulf without passing in sight of Tortugas and Key West; and estimates the amount necessary to complete the fortifications at these points at something less than two millions of dollars.

It thus appears that it is the part of economy, as well as of honesty, to fortify our own possessions, and leave our neighbors in undisturbed enjoyment of what belongs to them. It is surely better to appropriate \$2,000,000 to complete Fort Taylor and Jefferson, than to expend \$100,000,000 in the purchase of Cuba, or uncounted millions in its subjugation and conquest. Nor would the heavy outlay rendered necessary by either mode of annexation cover our whole loss. We derive now from duties upon Cuban imports, an annual revenue of \$3,000,000 or \$5,000,000. If Cuba be annexed, that revenue ceases entirely. Higher duties must be laid on other articles, and we shall have a renewal of the disputes and bickerings, and the dissensions which attended the passage of our earlier tariff laws. I am not in the habit of using arguments addressed to the North or to the South. No argument can be a good one which does not address itself to the whole country; and the statesman whose patriotism is limited by a State line is an unsafe legislator for a great people. But sectional appeals have been made, and I propose to meet them. In no one aspect in which I can look at this question does it present any appearance of claim to the South. If Cuba came in as a slave State, it would give us no additional political advantage, no additional political power. The once cherished dream of southern statesmen of maintaining a balance of power in the Senate of the U. S. has been completely exploded. The North has already obtained a preponderance, and that preponderance will be increased from year to year. What we have lost can never be regained. For the maintenance of our rights, and the preservation of our privileges, we must look to other sources—to the good sense of the American people, to their love for the institutions under which we live, to their innate sense of right and justice, and to the certainty that any serious encroachment must be followed by convulsions which would shake the continent.

Cuba as a slave State, would not restore the balance of power, and is therefore, politically, of no importance. In a pecuniary point of view, it would be oppressive and burdensome in the extreme. It would bring a powerful rival in direct competition with the most profitable productions of the southern States. Remove the duties now levied on the articles which come from Cuba, and the culture in the southern States will soon sicken and die. The present tariff upon sugar is highly protective, and its removal would prove a grievous burden; but there is even greater danger to be apprehended from its increased production. Spain has been slumbering for a hundred years. Not long since, I met an intelligent Louisiana planter in Havana, who assured me that he had traversed nearly the whole island, that he found in its fields but one modern plough, and in its mills scarcely a single modern improvement. His opinion was that if Cuba belonged to the United States its productions would be quadrupled. If that opinion be correct, as I doubt not it is, no one can fail to see the disastrous effect of annexation upon southern agriculture.

As long as Cuba remains in the possession of Spain it will be of inestimable advantage to the United States in the event of a war with any foreign power. The whole commerce of the Gulf States could be poured into its harbors; merchants would be found there ready to purchase, and buying in a neutral port, and reshipping in a neutral vessel, they would be safe from the danger of capture, and thus one of the greatest hardships of war would be almost entirely alleviated. In 1814, during the war with England, we

shipped to Florida about thirteen thousand bales of cotton. In 1810, when the war had ended, not a solitary bale. These figures show how great was the advantage of having a neutral Power upon our borders, and how much suffering was avoided which must otherwise have been endured. The vast increase of the Gulf trade renders such an outlet of far more importance now than at any former period, and it is difficult to estimate all the advantages which may flow from it.

Let me turn now to a more general view of the subject. Cuba has a population of one million two hundred thousand inhabitants. Of these about six hundred thousand are whites; a little more than two hundred thousand free blacks, and the remainder slaves, most of them of recent importation. If the Island of Cuba were turned over to us tomorrow without cost, with this heterogeneous population, how is it to be governed? Not one of them has ever exercised the right of suffrage. Not one of them ever for a moment felt the iron-hand of military despotism relaxed. They could not be trusted to govern themselves. The habits and the prejudices of centuries are not to be shaken off in an hour. They would still cherish a deep-seated attachment for the splendor of royalty, and as deep a contempt for the plain republican government which would supplant it. To such a people a constitution and State government after American models would be a curse, leading inevitably to anarchy, constant disturbances, and daily scenes of violence and bloodshed.

Another imposing difficulty is to be found in their established religion. With us that could not continue. The magnificent ceremonies which they have been accustomed to see, surrounded and protected by the full strength of the law, would at once lose that protection, and the coward priest, whose titles are now paid to him as a legal right, would find himself dependent upon the charity of his flock, whom therefore he would have every motive to render discontented and turbulent. Who can estimate the effect of this upon an ignorant, bigoted, and superstitious race, speaking a different language, accustomed to different laws, despising our institutions, looking upon us with jealousy and fear? This blow at a religion which has been transmitted to them from century to century would dissipate the last hope of a cordial union between the races, and render it nearly certain that in order to govern Cuba peacefully we first must make it a solitude, and then people it with emigrants from these States.

But, sir, if every other objection to the annexation of Cuba were removed, there would still exist an almost insuperable difficulty in the number of free blacks who swarm about the island. Ignorant and vicious, they would be ready instruments in any work of mischief. Mingling freely with the slaves, they would be constantly exciting the latter to insurrection and revolt, and thus render the lives of the planters every moment insecure. It may be asked why these evils are not now felt? Some degree they are; but they are felt less sensibly, because, over these as over the rest of her subjects, Spain maintains a sleepless military rule. They can turn in no direction without meeting a company of infantry or a troop of horse; and the certainty with which a heavy punishment follows suspicion, ever operates as an effectual check upon their vicious propensities. With us it would be wholly different. There would be no soldiers to overawe them, no military vigilance, and checking every plot in its first inception. In the South, we understand the difficulties and the dangers which arise from this class of population, and most of the southern States have passed laws to exclude them from their limits; but they are already located in Cuba, and the difficulty is to get rid of them.

There are other arguments which I might advance, but it is not needed. In the elaborate discussion which these resolutions have caused, I do not recollect to have seen a single tenable reason advanced in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. Its possession is assumed to be of immense advantage; but in what that advantage consists we are wholly uninformed. We are not told how we are to be benefited by throwing away a revenue of five or six millions of dollars annually. We are not told how we are to be benefited by destroying the culture of sugar in the southern States. We are not told how we are to be benefited by changing the character of a neutral harbor into which our commerce might be safely poured in time of war. We are not told what advantage we are to derive from incorporating among us a mass of wretched human beings, whites, free blacks, and slaves, unfit to govern themselves, and unwilling to be governed by us.

Not one of these things seems to have been considered of sufficient importance to attract attention. In the eloquent speech of the honorable Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. SOULE], I was particularly struck with the absence of all this. I noticed, also, another significant omission. He did not venture to tell us when or in what way he thought Cuba ought to be acquired. He told us that he was not in favor of its purchase, but there he stopped. I am sure he does not desire that it should come to us as the result of an unprovoked and aggressive war. There is but one other mode in which it can come, and that is by successful revolt of the Cubans themselves. Well, sir, if that be his method, we are pretty nearly agreed. I am willing to compromise on that; for it is tolerably certain that he and I will both be cold in the grave long before that revolution is begun, much less accomplished.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. MALLORY] went a step beyond the Senator from Louisiana, and argued that there was some sort of "overruling necessity" which was about to compel us to snatch this gem from the crown of Spain.—I recognize, sir, an overruling Providence, whose law demands that nations should be upright, just and honest, and deny the existence of any necessity which comes in conflict with that law. Heretofore, "progress" and "manifest destiny" have been considered sufficient to cover all designs upon the property of our neighbors; but these catchwords are nearly two years old, and are therefore approaching the precincts of "dogmatism." It was necessary that "Young America" should have a new cry; and the Senator from Florida has supplied it—"overruling necessity." I admire his judgment. He could not have selected a more comprehensive phrase. Certain it is that there is no wrong it will not excuse—no outrage it will not extenuate.

Mr. President, I need not say that I do not intend to vote for these resolutions. The one which announces our purpose not to take possession of Cuba by fraud or violence is

certainly, that far, in accordance with my own feelings; but I do not see the necessity of making the declaration. It seems to me to be both undignified and unmanly to be making constant protestations of our honesty. Let us show the world by our acts that we are honest, and leave all such declarations to those whose doubtful character requires some such bolstering. Nor do I think the reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine would add to its importance. Our policy has long ago been announced to the world, and this restless desire to reiterate it upon all occasions, looks to me somewhat as if we doubted our own resolution, and required a few legislative resolves to keep up our courage.

The Senator from Michigan has expressed considerable surprise at what he terms our shrinking from meeting the questions raised by his resolutions. Sir, there may be other causes than fear which render us reluctant to vote for them. When a boy I read a story of the civil wars of England, which told me a lesson not yet forgotten. An adherent of the Parliament had been cruelly treated by one of the opposite party. His house had been burned down, and his fields made desolate. Some time afterwards he met an acquaintance to whom he told the story of his wrongs. It was done simply and plainly, without a single threat or exclamation. When he had finished, his friend asked him with surprise, "And did you not vow revenge?" "Now," was the reply; "those who take the trouble to make vows are very certain that a time will come when they will need a vow to steady their purposes. I never doubted that I would do, and I made no vows." Sir, there was more danger in one such man than a whole regiment of noisy babblers. Silence is almost invariably the concomitant of determined resolution; and the world will be quite as likely to believe us in earnest, and will respect us as much for refusing to pass, year after year, a series of threatening resolutions.

Mr. President, I find that I am taxing my strength too much, and I must soon close. The pilgrim who in obedience to a vision oftentimes repeated, seized his staff and set out in search of a land in which he had been promised all the joys of Paradise, after traversing many lands, steadily pursuing his dangerous way through forests and deserts, reached at last the only mountain which shut out from his gaze the promised land. Slowly he commenced the ascent; then paused, overcome by contending emotions. If from that mountain top, he should indeed look upon a valley, such as had appeared to him in his dreams, beautiful and glorious, where the flower had lost its thorn, where the sweetest melodies were continually poured into the ear, and the very air was redolent with perfume, how cheaply would it be purchased even by all the toils and dangers he had encountered. But then the fear that dream had deceived him; that he might find a barren waste of thorns and brambles, desert, cheerless, and inhospitable. Anxious to know the truth, yet dreading to have it revealed, he stood upon the mountain side unable to advance or to recede. Even such emotions, Mr. President, might now well well the American bosom. We have reached the hillside from whose top the future of America may be found. But who can ascend it without a feeling of doubt and terror? Is it to be the America which all of us loved to paint in our boyish days—free, happy, and prosperous, inculcating by its precepts, and enforcing by its example a deep love of law and order, offering a refuge and asylum to the fugitive from oppression, cultivating with assiduous care the arts of peace, and illustrating all the mild beauties of Christianity? Or is it to be that America which "progress," "manifest destiny," and "overruling necessity" are now seeking to make it, where freedom will be lost amid the clash of arms, and the wail of every good spirit will rise above the crushed and broken hope of man's incapacity to govern himself? Sir, it is in our action that the answer must be found. Our country is at stake, and he who loves it as he ought, should pause and ponder long & well before tampering, in any way, with so high and holy a trust.

CONGRESSIONAL.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter notified the Senate of his intention to move to take up the Deficiency bill on Monday.

The bill from the House, granting land to Arkansas and Missouri for railroad from the mouth of the Ohio to Little Rock, was taken up. The bill, after some debate, was passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up. Mr. Butler made a long speech against it, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

Mr. Bell replied. Before he concluded the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After passing a number of private bills, the House took up and passed resolutions providing for printing the census, and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

HOUSE.—The bill for the relief of the town of Belleville, Ill., passed.

Mr. Tombs offered a resolution instructing the commerce to inquire into the expediency of repealing the navigation laws, and throwing open the coasting trade to the competition of all nations, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The question on suspending the rules was negatived.

After some unimportant business the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The bill for extending pre-emption rights to settlers upon lands not surveyed in certain cases, passed after some debate.

Mr. Hunter reported additional amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Gwynn offered a resolution calling for a statement as to the time and money necessary to put San Francisco in a state of defence.

Mr. Cass's Monroe resolutions were taken up, when Senator Clemens made a speech, censuring the course of Messrs. Cass, Douglas, and others, as calculated to embarrass the incoming administration. The speech of Mr. Clemens was quite long.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

SENATE.—The bill granting further remedies to patentees passed by a vote of 21 to 13.

After a debate between Messrs. Bayard and Miller, the resolutions in regard to the Gray grant were taken up. Mr. Seward addressed the Senate.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill relating to locations of lands in Oregon under the donation act.

A message was received from the President covering a report from the Secretary of State, in relation to negotiations pending between this government and that of Great

Britain, on the subject of the Fisheries, and of the reciprocal navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the canals connected with it. The Secretary says it has been perceived, with satisfaction, that the government of England is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the United States to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the Provinces, with the exception, at present, of New

Foundland, and in the right of drying and curing fish on the shores, on condition of the admission, duty free, into the markets of the United States, of the products of the colonial fisheries; similar privileges, on the like conditions, to be reciprocally enjoyed by British subjects on the coasts and shores of the United States. And it is now also understood that the British government is desirous, in concert with the provinces, to come to an agreement with the United States for reciprocal free trade with the provinces in certain national productions; and that the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence and the Welland canals would be conceded as part of the arrangement.

The Secretary of State recommends that Congress pass an act admitting provincial fish free of duty, into the United States, on condition that the fishermen of the U. States be freely admitted to a full participation in the provincial fisheries.

The message was referred and the House went into committee on the bill to establish the territorial government, the territory to be composed of all that portion of Oregon lying south of 49 deg. north latitude and north of the Columbia river from its mouth, to where the 46th deg. north latitude crosses said river, thence with the 46th degree to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

On motion of Mr. Stanley the name of the Territory was altered to that of Washington and the bill was ordered to be printed.

The Committee next took up the bill to establish the Territorial government of Nebraska.

Without concluding, the Committee reported the Washington Territorial Bill to the House and then took a recess until seven o'clock at night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The returns were read in joint session, and Franklin Pierce and William R. King were announced as President and Vice-President for the term of four years, from the 4th of March next. The Senators then retired.

In the House, Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, and Hebard were appointed a committee to acquaint Franklin Pierce with his election. Mr. Hunter was appointed by the Senate.

The House adjourned without an evening session, which, last night, effected nothing, there being no quorum present.

After returning to their chamber, the Senate appointed a committee to announce to Messrs. Pierce and King their election, and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—Session occupied in debating the Texas debt bill, which was proposed to be amended authorizing the issue of eight and one third millions of 3 per cent. bonds payable in 20 years, paid to the creditors and holders of the bonds of Texas, secured by pledge of revenue arising from imports. The debate was carried on by Messrs. Pearce, Hunter and Houston.

HOUSE.—The bill establishing the Territorial Government of Washington in Oregon, was passed.

A bill establishing the Territory of Columbia, was proposed and debated. A motion was made to change the name to Washington, which carried.

The Nebraska Territorial bill was considered in committee of the whole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report relative to the establishment of the British Colony at Belize, concluding with a resolution to the effect that no action was required, as nothing contained in the Bulwer and Clayton treaty could be considered as affecting the title or existing rights of Great Britain to English settlements in Honduras.

The Texas debt bill was then taken up. Mr. Houston opposed it. It was postponed until Thursday next.

The Senate then adjourned into Executive Session & indefinitely postponed Mr. Badger's nomination for the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis reported back the bill which he introduced last week, proposing reciprocal Fishing rights and privileges between Americans and British fishermen in waters of both countries—postponed.

HOUSE.—Bill regulating "Tests" to be allowed Clerks, Marshals, Attorneys, Collectors, Proctors and others in the U. S. Court was passed with various amendments.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Garrison from the Committee on Military Officers reported a bill for the relief of Col. Freeman appropriating \$19,500 to relieve him from certain costs and damages and bail in England